

GERMANY DECLINES TO SHOW AT FRISCO

Announcement of Refusal to Participate in Exposition Comes Suddenly.

MANY INDUSTRIES OBJECT

Government Favored Plan, but Manufacturers Are Bitter Against U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
 BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Germany to-day officially declined the invitation extended by the United States to participate in the international exposition at San Francisco in 1915 to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal. This announcement was made this evening in the *North German Gazette*, the official organ of the Government.

While it was known that the chances of Germany's declining to participate in the exposition were small, the announcement came unexpectedly because at both the Foreign Office and at the office of the Permanent Exposition Commission the American correspondents had been informed that there would be no decision in the matter for at least two weeks yet.

It was said in some quarters that there was only one chance left for Germany's participation and that the matter now rested with the Kaiser. Even to-day some of the papers said that F. J. V. Skiff, commissioner of the San Francisco exhibition, would be received by the Kaiser early in September, while the agrarian press and one of the so-called Krupp war organs attacked Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, for coming out in favor of participation in the exhibition. The Permanent Exposition Commission, which is headed by Max Ludwig Goldberger, was opposed to participation in the exposition from the start.

Why Germany Declines.

The announcement made to-night says that Germany is compelled to decline the invitation because the answers to a circular note sent to all industries showed that there was overwhelming opposition to participation in the exposition because the people interested could not see where they would benefit by exhibiting. It goes on to say that in view of the good political and industrial relations between Germany and the United States, the continuation and cultivation of which are near to Germany's heart, the Government did not reach its decision with a light heart. It investigated the question and was kindly disposed toward participation. It would have liked to have seen German manufacturers participate in the San Francisco exposition, as they did in the world's fairs at Chicago and St. Louis, and thereby give America another proof of Germany's sympathy and friendship.

On the other hand Germany could not ignore the antipathy and disinclination of industrial circles to take part in the exhibition, as they are weary of such affairs. "There was all the less justification for opposing this feeling," continues the announcement, "since a German display which was not truly representative of German industry and German economic life would injure the prestige of the empire and thereby be contrary to German interests."

"As the San Francisco exposition has been mentioned in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal it must be pointed out that Germany's attitude on this historical event is not affected by the decision regarding the exhibition. The ceremonial inauguration of the new channel of communication between nations will probably afford a fitting opportunity for showing the interest of Germany in this mighty achievement for which the world is indebted to the energy of the United States."

Germany, it is believed, fears that the refusal to participate at San Francisco will be keenly resented in America and might affect relations with that country. The German industrial situation is not at its best. The country is passing through a crisis, as is shown by the fact that there is an unprecedented army of unemployed in Germany this summer, with the number increasing every day. The approach of winter makes this matter a serious problem, which is already engaging state and municipal attention.

Antagonistic to Americans.

On the other hand, it is also a fact that there has been a feeling antagonistic to Americans in industrial and commercial circles which probably was not without influence in the decision reached by the Government. The head of one of the largest organizations told the correspondents of *The Sun* to-day that it has been many years since he saw such bitter feelings against America in German industrial and commercial circles, which he attributed to the rivalry of German and American merchants. This sentiment is constantly cropping up in a portion of the press, which is forever referring to the "American tariff chicanery against Germany."

They National Zeitung to-night refers to the Government's announcement of its decision not to participate in the exposition as a "bitter pill officially sugared."

Three factors during the week seemed destined to bring about a change of sentiment in favor of participation by Germany in the exposition. The strong statement of Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, that the German industrial world could not afford to follow England's example and that a failure to participate in the show would be a serious error was the first of these factors. The second was the strong editorial stand made by the *Frankfurt Gazette*, one of the most influential organs in the commercial world. The last factor was the editorials and descriptive articles printed in semi-official papers. The *Frankfurt Gazette* said:

"More and more the question of Germany's participation in the San Francisco exposition is coming to the front and occupying public interest. More and more it is being realized that it will be a serious

GRAND DUKE LEAVES THIS WEEK

Czar's Cousin Is Guest of Barclay H. Warburton in Jenkintown.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, second cousin of the Czar Nicholas of Russia and also brother-in-law of the head of the Romanoffs, is the guest of Barclay H. Warburton at his country home in Jenkintown. Mr. Warburton said to-day that his guest had made the trip to this country especially for the purpose of visiting him and that he would remain only three or four days, sailing for Europe again probably the latter part of next week. The host also said that no particular entertainment had been planned, as the Grand Duke desires to rest and remain in semi-seclusion. The visit, Mr. Warburton said, is purely social and personal.

Mr. Warburton returned last May from Russia, and conferred a cable report from St. Petersburg that he had just obtained from the Russian Government a large order for a rapid fire air cooled, automatic aeroplane rifle, the invention of Col. L. N. Lewis of the United States Coast Artillery. The guns were to be manufactured in Birmingham, England.

HARRY L. BLOODGOOD, BROKER, TRIES TO DIE

Mother Finds Him Unconscious at Home After Inhaling Gas.

Harry Lattimer Bloodgood, a broker at 11 Broadway, attempted to commit suicide by inhaling gas at his residence on St. Peter's street last evening. He was taken to Bellevue a prisoner. Bloodgood is connected with the firm of Spaulding, McClellan & Co., brokers at 74 Broadway.

Mr. Bloodgood's mother, Mrs. Emily Bloodgood, returned to her home at 9:45 o'clock last night. She found the front room on the second floor locked. Help was called from the outside and the door was broken open. Mr. Bloodgood was found sitting in a Morris chair with one end of a tube in his mouth. The other end was attached to a gas jet overhead. He was unconscious.

Mr. Bloodgood ran to the street and found Patrolman Morgan. He sent a call to Bellevue and Dr. Howard of that institution came with an ambulance. Fifteen minutes later physicians at Bellevue were working over Mr. Bloodgood with a pulmonary. It only took five minutes to bring him to. As soon as he had regained consciousness he said he was sorry he hadn't "made a better job of it."

It is believed that Mr. Bloodgood's attempt at suicide was made because of despondency caused by unfortunate business deals. In the afternoon his mother received a telephone message from him to the effect that he had lost considerable money during the day, and that if she did not see him again "he was sorry."

On March 1, 1912, an announcement was made that Mr. Bloodgood had brought suit for divorce. His wife, who was Helen Hamler Bloodgood, was taken the following day to the Bellevue psychopathic ward, and Mr. Bloodgood withdrew the divorce proceedings.

Mr. Bloodgood died at the Rivercrest Sanitarium, Astoria, L. I., where she was confined after leaving Bellevue, four months after her husband was affected. Mr. Bloodgood is a brother of Jack Bloodgood, whose wife, Clara Bloodgood, the actress, committed suicide in Baltimore. She was the first wife of William Laimbeer, who was killed on August 3 in an automobile accident near Long Beach. Mr. Bloodgood is a member of the Racquet and Tennis and the St. Anthony clubs.

It was said at Bellevue early this morning that Mr. Bloodgood is expected to recover.

R. W. GOELET TO SELL ESTATE

Has Not Used 50 Acres on Laurel Lake for Several Years.

LENOX, MASS., Aug. 16.—Robert W. Goelet motored from Newport to-day to inspect his country property on Laurel Lake, which has been unoccupied for several years. It consists of about fifty acres and adjoins the property of Albert R. Shattuck.

After viewing the place Mr. Goelet decided to offer the estate for sale.

CADETS GO TO SANDY HOOK

Battalion to Spend a Week Hauling the Big Guns.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The battalion of cadets returned to-day from a two day hike in the mountains back of the reservation. "To-morrow morning the 105 members of next year's graduating class will be marched to the wharf, where they will embark on a Government steamer for Sandy Hook.

The cadets will be gone for a week and will receive a practical demonstration of the handling and firing of the big coast defense guns in the pits at the proving grounds. They will also be taught something of submarine mining, and incidentally enjoy some surf bathing.

Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, is in charge of the party.

MRS. DIGGS WILL TAKE STAND

Mrs. Caminetti Also to Make Effort to Save Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—In an attempt to save their husbands from prison Mrs. Maury Diggs and Mrs. Drew Caminetti will take the witness stand next Tuesday when the Diggs trial is resumed. Both women were in court yesterday.

Mrs. Diggs' testimony will be that she wrote to Diggs' father asking him to go to Sacramento and do something to break up the intimacy between her husband and Marsha Warrington. She will testify along the line of the defense to account for the flight of her husband that he was badly frightened and excited over the threat of prosecution she had made against him.

Mrs. Caminetti will give evidence that she applied to Juvenile Court Judge Hughes for a warrant for Lola Norris, which if issued would have caused her husband and Diggs to be arrested.

The Diggs case, it is expected, will be concluded on Wednesday, and counsel expect a verdict soon after the case is given to the jury. The trial of Caminetti will begin the next day.

ROOSEVELT PLANS TO GET 1916 PRIMARIES

Conviction Is Settled That He Is After Republican Nomination.

G. O. P. LEADERS WORRIED

Cummins Says This Fall's National Conference Must Be Hastened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Republican leaders in Congress, progressives as well as regulars, have come to the conclusion that Theodore Roosevelt will enter the Republican Presidential primaries in 1916 in the hope of capturing the Republican nomination. This conviction has gradually been settling down on everybody here, but it was not until recently that the leaders began to show evidence of grave concern. They acknowledge now that the work of reorganizing the party must not be long delayed if the Roosevelt nomination is to be avoided.

Senator Cummins of Iowa said to-day that unless Congress adjourns by September 1 the instructions of the recent session of the Republican national executive committee in Washington for the calling of the "national committee within sixty days after the adjournment of Congress" would not be strictly observed, but that a movement would be started at once for calling the committee together looking to a national convention or conference.

Senator Cummins is of the opinion that the matter is of too much importance to be delayed waiting for Congress to adjourn.

Republicans to Make Haste.

In view of the fact that there is no possibility of the adjournment of Congress until after September 1 it appears to be a foregone conclusion that the Republican National Committee will be asked to meet in October or November to discuss plans for rehabilitating the organization.

Whether or not the growing impression among Republicans in Congress that Col. Roosevelt wants to capture the party nomination in 1916 has hastened the plans looking to reorganizing and rebuilding the party cannot be definitely stated. Of course the Republican leaders would not admit to-day that the Colonel's suspected plans have moved them to renewed energy. But there has been much discussion, especially in the Senate, within the last week of the activity of Roosevelt's friends and its possible significance.

Ormsby McHarg's Activities.

Ormsby McHarg, who has been traveling in the middle West giving off interviews to the effect that the Republicans ought to get together and nominate Roosevelt as the only means of routing the party for victory, may be pursuing personal and private business matters, but he is suspected here of being the personal envoy of George W. Perkins.

It will be recalled that Mr. McHarg went through the South and West on a roving expedition for Mr. Perkins before Col. Roosevelt announced his purpose to be a candidate against President Taft. The plans of the Bull Moose followers in Chicago for a dinner to Col. Roosevelt about September 1 are not without significance to politicians in Washington.

Republicans admit that Col. Roosevelt will be a dangerous factor in the situation if he can force his name on the ballot in the Presidential primary States. The popularity of the President primary is growing and it is believed here that practically all the States will provide for the election of delegates to the national convention in 1916 by popular vote.

To Capture Primaries.

Unless some way can be found to keep Roosevelt's followers in the campaign of 1916 from participating in the primaries it is conceded here that he will control the situation in a number of important States. The men who followed his fortunes into the new Progressive party in 1912 probably will not be averse to enlisting under his banner again and many of them may prefer to vote for him as a nominal Republican than as a third party man.

Politicians in Congress never have withheld their confidence in Col. Roosevelt as a shrewd politician. They say he must be aware of the fact that the third party movement is crumbling. Wherever elections have been held its support has been negligible. It is the opinion here that Col. Roosevelt must either go out of politics or tack to catch the political breeze.

He has been quoted recently by friends as saying that he never left the Republican party but that the Republican party left him. His friends in Congress still contend that he would have been the Republican candidate in 1912 if of the regularly called Republican convention if he had not been "swindled" out of it and that the results of the election showed he had a majority of the Republican party with him.

Regulars Are Worried.

The regular Republicans of the old school admit that the outlook is not encouraging. They realize that there is no to-day in the Republican party any man who could make a strong race in the Republican primaries against Roosevelt for the Presidency, provided some way can be found to keep the men who followed Roosevelt into the new party last year from participating in the primaries.

A way must be found to keep Roosevelt's name off the ballot. Not even this would make it necessary to offend probably a majority of former Republicans in such important States as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, California, Massachusetts and the Far West. Added to the complication is the fact that several Progressive Republican Senators look forward to the perfection of the Roosevelt plan as their own political salvation.

Men like Senator Bristow of Kansas, who come up for reelection next year and find themselves embarrassed by the fact that they are practically "without a party" would find in the Roosevelt candidacy a chance to regain party regularity.

THE SUN TO-DAY

CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

	Pages
FIRST—General News	12
SECOND—Sporting	8
THIRD—Summer Resorts	6
FOURTH—Picture Magazine	16
FIFTH—Apartment Renting Guide	12
SIXTH—Foreign, Fashions, Books, Queries, Problems	8
SEVENTH—Special Features, Dramas, Schools, Real Estate, Financial, Poultry	12
Total	76

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

40,000 FILED PAST HERR BEBEL'S BIER

Zurich Crowded With Socialists for Funeral of German Leader.

ALL FLORISTS SOLD OUT

Keir Hardie, Jaures and Rosa Luxemburg Among the Mourners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ZURICH, Aug. 16.—The city was the mecca to-day of the socialism of Europe, and there is now here the greatest concentration of Socialists ever gathered at one point in the history of the movement. They are here to mourn at the bier of August Bebel and to pay the tribute of last honors to-morrow to the revered leader and founder of the Socialist party of Germany. Accommodations are taxed to their utmost.

All day and up to a late hour to-night special trains rolled in from France and all parts of Switzerland, but particularly from Germany. Up to 6 o'clock to-night it was estimated that since yesterday 40,000 people had filed reverently past the bier in People's Hall. The huge hall was like a sea of flowers and wreaths. Early in the day the local florists had sold out and fresh supplies were ordered by telegraph from Lucerne and other places. Eighty-five of the 109 Socialists in the German Reichstag, headed by Karl Liebknecht, Dr. Frank and Herr Ledebour, and the entire executive committee of the German Socialist party will follow immediately behind the hearse to-morrow afternoon.

At noon to-morrow the body will be taken from People's Hall to the home of Frau Simon, Herr Bebel's widowed daughter, where Clara Zetkin, R. Fischer and Herr Ledebour will deliver addresses. At 2 o'clock the body will be taken to the crematorium.

Among the prominent Socialists now here are Keir Hardie of England, Jean Jaures of France, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin and delegations from Russia, Austria, the Balkans and other countries.

SENORA CASTRO IN HAVANA.

On Way to Colombia to Meet Husband if He's There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Senora Castro, wife of ex-President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela, arrived here to-day from the Canaries en route to Colombia to join her husband, whom she has not seen or heard from since he wrote to her two months ago from the United States.

Her only knowledge of the revolution, Senora Castro says, is gained from what she reads in the newspapers. She has no knowledge of her husband's plans.

AUTO CRASH ON JAMES ESTATE.

Stuart Duncan's Son and His Maid Cut by Broken Glass.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Dyson Duncan, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, and his maid were severely cut about the face and head as the result of an automobile accident occurring on the summer estate of ex-Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James this morning.

The accident occurred on one of the roads that lead through the James estate. The Duncan machine was leaving the grounds, when it collided with another automobile, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. James.

Glass from a broken windshield on the Duncan car injured the occupants and they were taken to the Newport Hospital in the James machine. At the hospital Dyson Duncan and his maid were attended by Dr. Charles W. Stewart. Neither was seriously injured.

REALLY TRIED HARE OF DOG.

Faith in Ancient Superstition May Cost Bitten Boy's Life.

Apparently the day is gone when the "hare of the dog will cure the bite," and as a result of faith in this superstition Tony Cadoni, 11 years old, of 31 Willow street, Astoria, is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, with blood poisoning. He was bitten in the arm by a mongrel dog a few days ago and was taken to the hospital, where the wound was cleaned, cauterized and bandaged. After the boy had gone home friends persuaded the parents to remove the bandage and resort to the ancient remedy of applying some hare's blood to the wound. Blood poisoning resulted and an operation will probably be necessary to save the boy's arm, perhaps his life.

MAY GET \$25,000,000 ON OLD FILM PATENT

Anco Company of Binghamton Wins Suit Against the Eastman Company.

INVENTOR DIES IN POVERTY

Aged Widow of Poor Newark Pastor May Now Benefit by Court Decision.

Thomas W. Stephens of 2 Wall street, president of the Anco Company of Binghamton, said yesterday that as a result of the decision by District Judge Hazel in the United States court in Buffalo, declaring the Eastman Kodak Company infringers on the Hannibal Goodwin film patent, the Eastman company will be compelled to account for between \$5,000,000 and \$25,000,000. This sum, he said, represented profits made on films in the last fifteen years. The Anco company controls the Goodwin Film and Camera Company, which in turn controls the Goodwin patent.

The decision declares that all the common types of film manufactured by the Eastman company, such as cartridge films, film packs and cinematograph films, are an infringement of the Goodwin patent. Under the court's decree an injunction will be issued restraining the Eastman company from continuing the manufacture of the films. The court will also direct an accounting to the Goodwin company.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

The Eastman company will doubtless carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, and it is expected that until the appeal is decided the Eastman company will be permitted to manufacture films by giving a heavy bond to indemnify the Goodwin company for past and future profits.

Under the decision the Eastman company is accused of using for its own benefit the inventions of the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, who for many years was pastor of the House of Prayer in Newark, a high church Protestant Episcopal parish, and who died in poverty in 1900 after his interests in his patents had been taken over by the Goodwin Film and Camera Company. His widow, who is still living in Newark, is about 75 years old, will benefit by the decision if it is upheld.

The Eastman company, which manufactures the greater part of the photographic films produced in the world, has fought the Goodwin claims for twenty-five years. The clergyman, who was an amateur photographer as well as a practical chemist, devoted years to devising a substitute for glass which could be carried easily. When he sought to patent his invention he was opposed from 1882 until 1893 by the Eastman company, which contended that he had discovered nothing that had not already been patented in England. After his invention was finally rejected in March, 1893, he appealed to the board of examiners in chief, which sustained his right to a patent and held that prior art did not disclose means for successfully producing a photographic film of the kind specified by Mr. Goodwin.

Inventor Dies in Poverty.

"The suit just decided was brought in 1902, after Goodwin had died without realizing anything on his invention. Since that time the process of litigation has been going on at every step by the Eastman company, while the Goodwin company has not been energetic in pressing the case. When the Anco company got control of the Goodwin concern the case was pushed rapidly, with the result that Judge Hazel heard it a few weeks ago and gave his decision Friday."

In his decision Judge Hazel says:

"I think it is fairly established by the facts that in this field an important step forward was taken by Goodwin, which led from past deficiencies and failures to success. The process by which at the present time images are instantaneously produced by the action of the light on a sensitized flexible film, chemically prepared, and by which, for example, the movement of forms and shapes is obtained, would be difficult to comprehend even at this late date were it not for the interest evinced in the art by the amateur photographer since the perfection of Arago's dry plate process, and augmented since the substitution of flexible sensitized films for the glass plates of the prior art."

Judge Hazel says that by Daguerre's process images were produced on sheet metal, thus spreading the process, but in the Talbotype process, consisting of photographing on paper, which quickly replaced the earlier metal sheets, the paper was coated with a solution of iodine of silver and the negative suitably waxed over, thus making it possible to use the patent and between 1878 and 1880 the discovery of the dry plate or emulsion process. A demand then arose for a flexible film and in 1883 George Eastman devised one and made it practical.

Eastman's Film on Paper.

Mr. Eastman's film was of paper coated with gelatine bromide, which became the negative and was easily removed from the paper. This process was objectionable because of the frequent appearance of the grain of the paper in the picture and because the film was too thin.

The Goodwin process, as described in the complaint, consisted in "dissolving nitrocellulose in a menstruum containing a hygroscopic element and an element which is non-hygroscopic, the latter element being itself solvent of nitrocellulose, and of slower volatility than the hygroscopic element, depositing and spreading such solution on a supporting surface and allowing it to set and harden and dry by evaporation, thus spreading a photographically sensitive solution on the hardened film."

The Eastman company contended that it used other chemicals than those named by Goodwin in bringing about the same result, but the court said that "the two processes are not distinguishable on principle, and that the use of the same materials by modifying the proportions in the manner stated does not create a new process, but seems simply to differently carry out one that is already old and known through the instrumentality of the patent which is the subject of this controversy."

The court said: "It is not improbable that certain of the new features or steps of the defendant involve novelty, but this of course would not justify infringement of the plaintiff's patent invention." The court also said, in reply to contentions that the Goodwin patent was not perfect, "The patent law does not require that an inventor shall have succeeded in bringing his art to the highest degree of perfection; it is enough if he is skilled in the art understood the process and the specification points out a practical way of performing it."

TRAINMEN TO WATCH "HOBBLES."

Pennsylvania Railroad Issues Order Regarding Women's Dress.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 16.—Following yesterday's public statement to the effect that many accidents to women on car steps are the direct result of high necked and hobble skirts, the Pennsylvania Railroad posted to-day on every train's bulletin board along the main line an order that the dress of the woman shall be specially noted and reported whenever such an accident occurs.

The order directs that trainmen at all times, as in the past, shall lend passengers assistance, and that whenever a woman falls on or near a train the trainmen shall see that she is not the victim of accident and height of heel. The trainmen are not to be equipped with measuring tapes or rules, but they are to make a calculation.

STOVER'S BOYS IN FORCE TO-DAY.

Youthful Guard 300 Strong to Patrol Central Park.

Park Commissioner Stover will keep Central Park clear to-day through the activity of his force of boy policemen. There are 300 of them, and all are to be on duty for the first time of a Sunday. Their work will be to look out for persons who throw refuse on the lawns. The boy policemen are out for a record, and park desecrators are very likely to get summonses to appear in court. The boys have police whistles to use when they need a full size bluecoat.

FREE MOVIES IN JERSEY CITY.

Show Takes Place of Park Concerts and Delights Public.

Free moving pictures are being exhibited to-day in the public parks of Jersey City, the innovation being the idea of City Commissioner Harry A. Moore, director of the public parks.

Six thousand people witnessed the movies in Paulus Hook Park on Friday night. The cost of the exhibition is met by the city. It is planned to give similar exhibitions in the other parks. The moving pictures take the place of concerts for which the city makes an annual appropriation.

WIRELESS MAST FOR FAR NORTH.

Stick of Oregon Pine 75 Feet Long and 2 Feet in Diameter.

The Red Cross liner *Stephano*, which sailed yesterday for Halifax and New Brunswick, carried away one of the finest sticks of Oregon pine that has been seen hereabouts for many a year.

It came all the way around the Horn in a sailing ship and is going to be used as a wireless mast by the Hudson Bay Company in the far North. It will be transferred to one of the company's steamships at Halifax. It is 75 feet long and 2 feet in diameter.

LIE ABOUT NAME LOSES BAIL.

Man Refuses to Aid Arrested Friend Who Gave His Name.

Stewart S. Browne, who lives in the Breezewood, 1 West Eighty-first street, received word last evening that his young friend Herbert Hoyt Case, son of Edward Case, a banker living in the Breezewood, had been arrested and taken to the West Sixty-eighth street police station. He hurried to the station and got there just as Case, who was handcuffed, was giving his pedigree. Browne heard the young man give his name as Stewart S. Browne. He stepped forward and made sure through the desk hound's eyes that the name that Case had given and then he said:

"I came here in the absence of the boy's father to bail him out. He has tried to give my name. So far as I am concerned he can stay in jail. I won't go his bond."

Browne went away and Case was locked up. Case became angry at a man on an uptown L train and started a fight. It took four men to arrest him.

J. E. ALEXANDER HOME ROBBED.

Burglars Get Only Small Loot at Lenox Country Place.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—Burglars entered Spruce Lawn, the country place of Mrs. John E. Alexander, early this morning and carried off a small amount of plunder.

Only the servants' quarters were ransacked, as the entrance to the main part of the house was heavily bolted. Some small pieces of silver were taken from the butler's pantry. All of the silver service was locked in the house safe, which was not disturbed.

A watchman at the country place of Mrs. George G. Haven saw the men on the Alexander lawn and called to them to halt. They ran and the watchman fired several shots. Many of the cottagers are engaging extra watchmen.